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The result of thirty-six years' experience as a Practical Designer and Cutter.

...BY...

L. M. McDERMOTT,

4510 PENN AVE.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Showing How Front Measures are Taken.

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Tapeline Tailor System.

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A Trade of Incalculable Value to Any Family.

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❋ How the Measures are Taken. ❋

Measurements.

BACK.

1. Neck.
2. Across back.
3. Neck to top of rule under the arm.
4. Under the arm to the waist.
5. Neck to waist as low down as possible.
6. Bust.
7. Waist.

FRONT.

1. Across chest.
2. From prominent bone in back of neck to top of rule under the arm.
3. From same point to break of bust or top of darts. Take off 1½ inches from this measure.
4. From same point to waist—1½ inches taken off.

SLEEVE.

1. Armseye.
2. From center of back to elbow.
3. From center of back to hand.
4. Around elbow.
5. Around hand.

SKIRT.

1. From waist band to floor in front.
2. From waist band to floor over the full part of hip.
3. From waist band to floor in back.
4. Around hips six inches below waist.

REMARKS ON MEASUREMENTS.

Great care should be given to taking measurements, especially across the back from armseye to armseye, and across the chest from armseye to armseye. At first pupils are most certain to get these two measures too long, and consequently will have to trim out the armseye. But when properly taken you will never have a change to make. By having to trim out the armseye you shorten your waist under the arm. A good idea is to experiment with a draft making one chest 10 inches and one 12, with the same measure from neck to underarm, and you will see at once the difference in the armseye.

We must take 1½ inches off of both the measures to top of darts and to waist in front, on account of taking it from back neck.

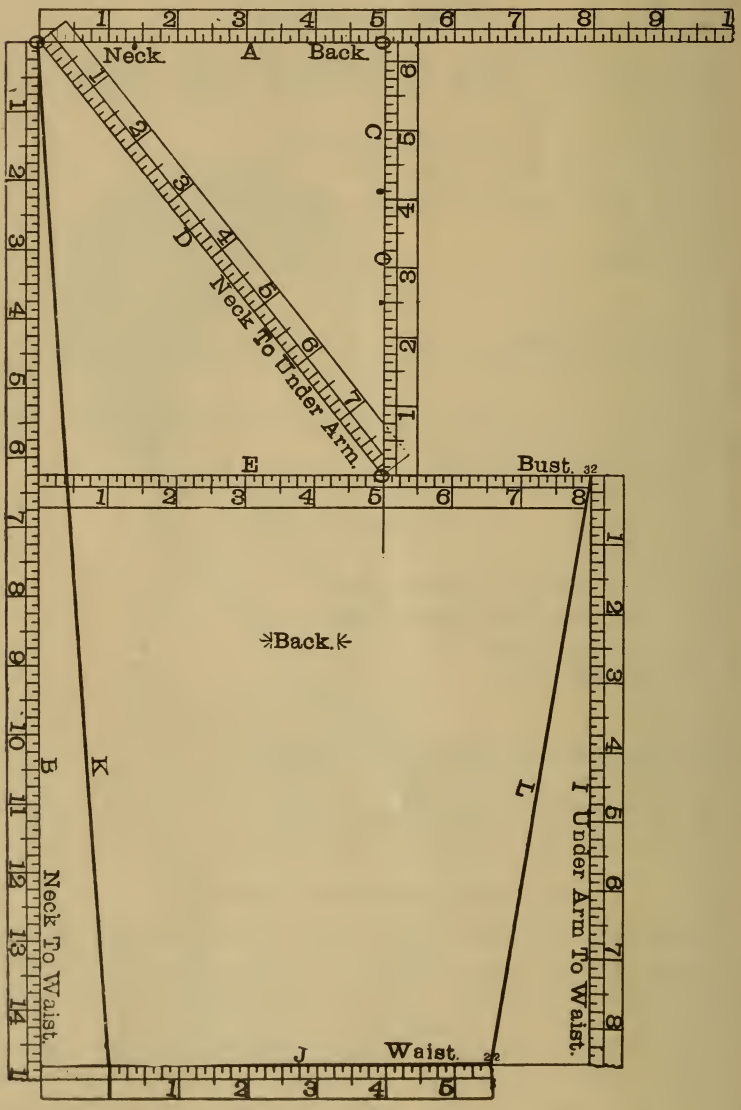

Neck.
A
Back.
C
D
Neck To Under Arm.
E
Bust. 32
Back.
B
Neck To Waist.
K
L
I
Under Arm To Waist.
J
Waist. 22

Plate No. 1.

First Exercise.

(*See Plate No. 1.*)

This diagram is an outline of the three back forms—back, side body, and under arm gore. By noticing the diagram and making the lines according to the letters on each line, and each line as long as the diagram shows, no difficulty will be experienced in mastering it.

A Line. This you see is 5 inches long. Draw this line now 5 inches, as this is one-half the measure across the back.

B Line. This is 15 inches, and is what we measure from the prominent bone in the back of neck down the back.

C Line. This line has no definite length, but must be squared with A and B, and is usually about 12 inches long.

D Line. This is the length from the prominent bone in the back of neck to the top of rule under the arm. A little experiment will be profitable at this point.

(Put the corner of the rule, or end of tapeline exactly in the corner of the draft you are making, and hold it down on the paper so that when you swing it round it will not slip; and swing around until the rule or tape strikes C line at 8½ inches.)

E Line. This line crosses C where D strikes, and is 8 inches, or one-fourth of the bust measure. F, G and H are omitted.

I Line. Is the length from under the arm to waist.

J Line. Is the waist line and is 6½ inches, or 1 inch longer than one-fourth of the waist.

K Line. Is the slope up the back, and takes off the extra inch we added onto the waist line.

L Line. This completes the outline.

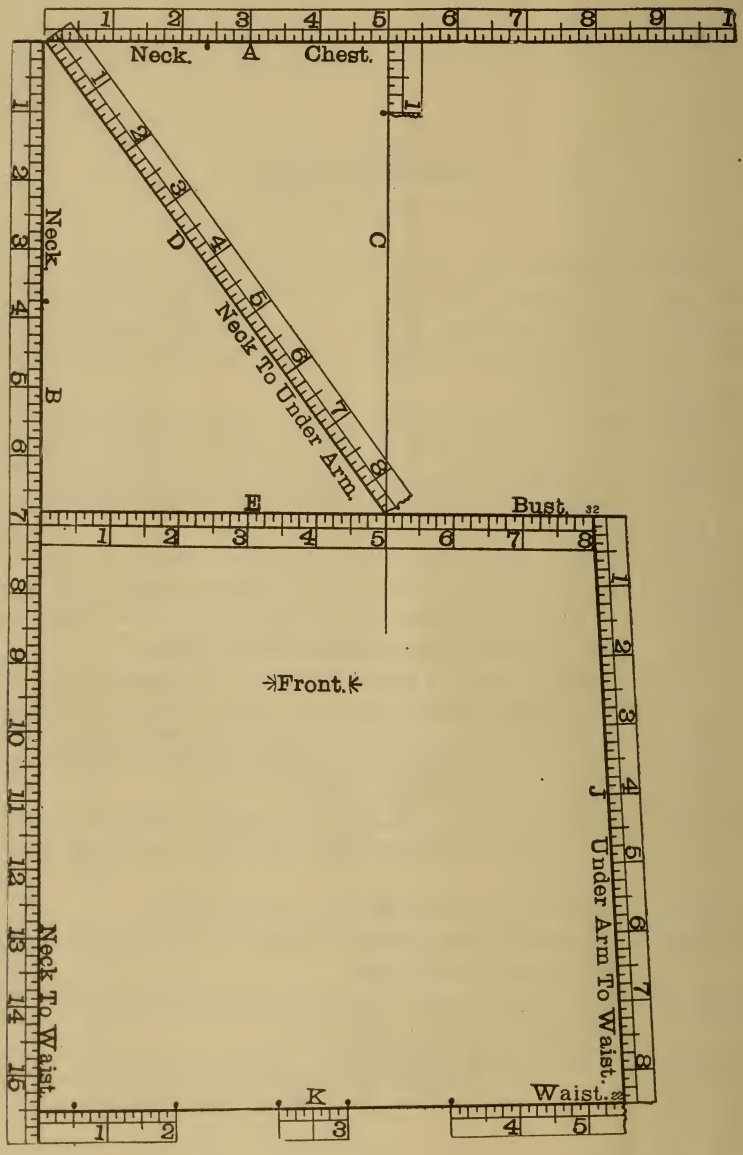

Neck.
A
Chest.
C
D
Neck To Under Arm.
Neck.
B
E
Bust.
Front.
J
Under Arm To Waist.
Neck To Waist.
K
Waist.

Plate No. 2.

Second Exercise.

FRONT.

(*See Plate No. 2.*)

Proceeds exactly as in the first exercise.

A Line. Is one-half of the chest—5 inches.

B Line. Is the length from the prominent bone in back of neck to waist in front, less 1½ inches, which is taken off on account of taking the measure from the back of neck.

C Line. This is indefinite—say 12 inches.

D Line. Is the length from back of neck to top of rule under arm.

E Line. Is the bust line, and is 8 inches, or one-fourth of the bust measure.

F, G, H and I are omitted.

J Line. Is the length under the arm to waist.

K Line. Is the waist line, and is made 5½ inches long, besides what goes into the darts. If you want two darts 1½ inches each, you must add three inches, making the line 8½ inches long.

L Line. Is from the end of E to the end of K.

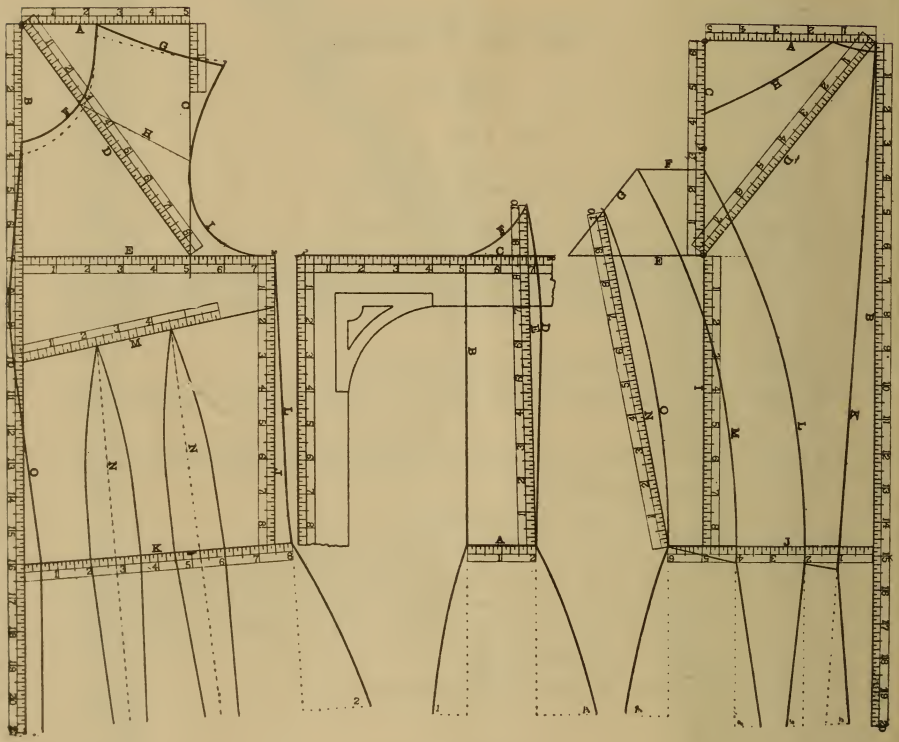


Plate No. 3.

How to Draft a Front.

(*See Plate No. 3.*)

The first exercise being well understood, this will be easy.

A Line. Is one-half of chest measure.

B Line. Is drawn full length of rule. And we dot as follows: A 10 inch neck is made 2 inches wide on A line and 3½ down on B. A 11 inch neck is 2⅛ inches on A line and 3⅜ on B. And a 12 inch neck is 2¼ inches on A line and 3¾ on B. And so on, ⅛ inch wider and deeper for every inch larger. Now dot at 10 inches for top of darts, and at 16 inches for waist line.

C Line. Is drawn full length of short end of rule. And we dot down from A line on C 1 inch for drop of shoulder for a 10 inch chest, and ⅛ inch more for every additional inch of chest measure.

D Line. Is the length from the prominent bone in back of neck to top of rule under the arm.

E Line. Is one-fourth of bust measure.

F Line. Is made with the brass curve in the corner of the rule.

G Line. Is the shoulder, and is curved a little with the rule curve. Before making the line we should measure the length from the neck out past the dot made for the drop of the shoulder.

H Line. Is made by letting top edge of rule strike where F crosses D line, and the lower edge striking the outer end of E.

I Line. Is made with the brass curve on the inside corner of rule. Except for persons above 36 inch bust, when we curve it with sweep of the tape.

J Line. Is the length from under arm to waist.

K Line. Is the waist, and is made by adding to one-fourth of the waist measure whatever we desire to put in darts. See remarks on darts. Dot as the diagram shows for darts.

L Line. Connects E and K.

M Line. Is drawn from the 10 inch dot made for top of darts, to 1½ inches below underarm.

N Lines. Are made by laying the edge of the rule on the center of the dart at waist line, and letting the rule incline the least bit toward the front at the top, and draw down from M to 5 inches below waist. Then curve the darts with the curve on the long end of the rule, letting the letter B of the curve rest on M or top of N lines.

O Line. Is made by dotting out ⅜ inch half way between E and M lines, and curving it with the letter D of curve down to waist, as shown in cut.

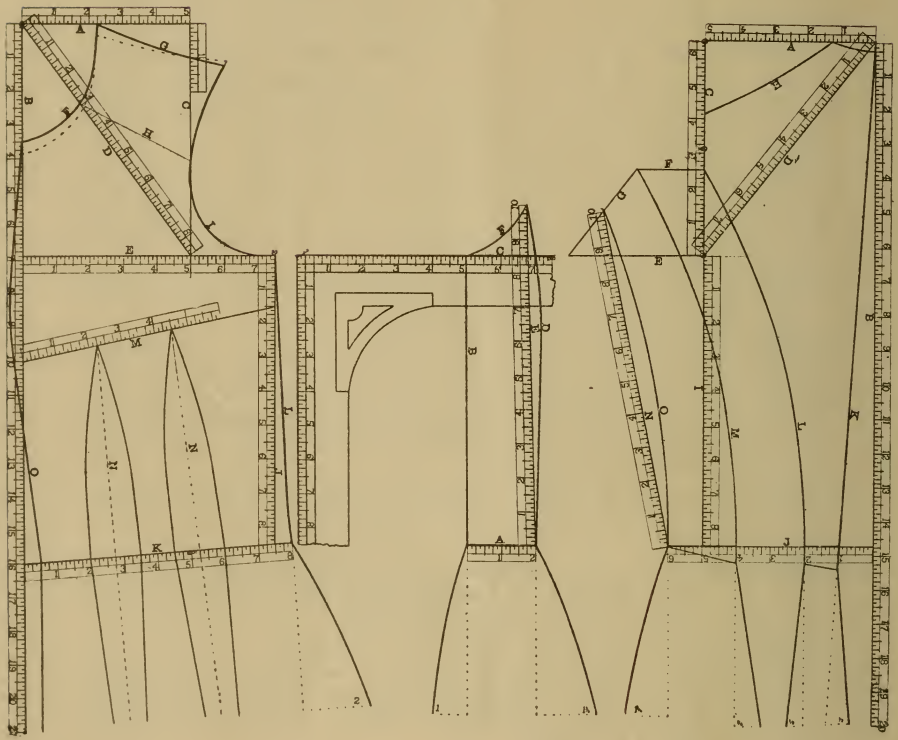


Plate No. 3.

How to Draft a Back.

(*See Plate No. 3.*)

A Line. Is one-half of what we measure across the back.
B Line. Is full length of rule.
C Line. Is full length of short rule.
D Line. Is the length from prominent bone in back of neck to top of rule under arm.
E Line. Is 4 inches long.
F Line. Is 2½ inches up from E, and 2 inches long.
G Line. Connects E and F.
H Line. Strikes C 1 inch above half the distance from A to E, and is the length of shoulder.
I Line. Is the length from under the arm to the waist.
J Line. Is the true waist line.
K Line. Is sloped from 1 inch in on waist line till it strikes B at the neck.
L Line. Is drawn with a 24 inch sweep of the tape, striking C 2½ inches above E, and down to J 1 inch from K line.
M Line. Is made with a 24 inch sweep of the tape, striking the outer end of F and down to J 2 inches from L.
N Line. Is a test line and strikes G line 1½ inches above the under arm measure. That is to say, if the under arm measure is 8½ inches, N line must strike G at 10 inches.
O Line. Is made with a 30 inch sweep of the tape, or a tape three times as long as N, striking where N strikes G, and down to J within 2 inches of M.

EXPLANATION.

The waist we are drafting is 20 inches. We put 5 inches, which is one-fourth of the waist, in the front, and we must put 5 inches into these three forms; 1 inch in the center back form and 2 inches in the side body, and two inches into the underarm gore makes our 5 inches. We can divide up these forms to suit ourselves. Say our waist is 28 inches—7 inches would be one-fourth of it, and we put 1 inch in the back; we have 6 inches to divide between the side body and underarm gore, 3 inches to each.

UNDERARM GORE.

A Line. Is 2 inches.
B Line. Is the length from under the arm to waist.
C Line. Is gotten by dropping off 5 inches, or one-half of the measure across the back, at B line, and making a dot

at 7½ inches, or one-fourth of the bust, and then take ½ inch off of that, as the diagram shows.

D Line. Is made with the rule curve out, and letter B of curve resting on C, making it 1½ inches longer than B.

E Line. Is a test of the length of D.

F Line. Is curved with the armseye curve of the rule.

Spring for the Hips.

There is no rule except that of testing after the draft is made that is infallible in giving spring for the hips. But the following will be found to need but little changing :

O Line. To front, is run straight down 5 inches.

N Lines Are run 5 inches down and ½ inch on each side, when we have 1½ inch dart. And ⅔ on each side for a 2 inch dart.

L Line. 2 inches, 5 inches down.

UNDERARM GORE.

B Line. 1 inch, 5 inches down.

D Line. 1½ inches, 5 inches down.

SIDE BODY.

M Line. ½ inch.

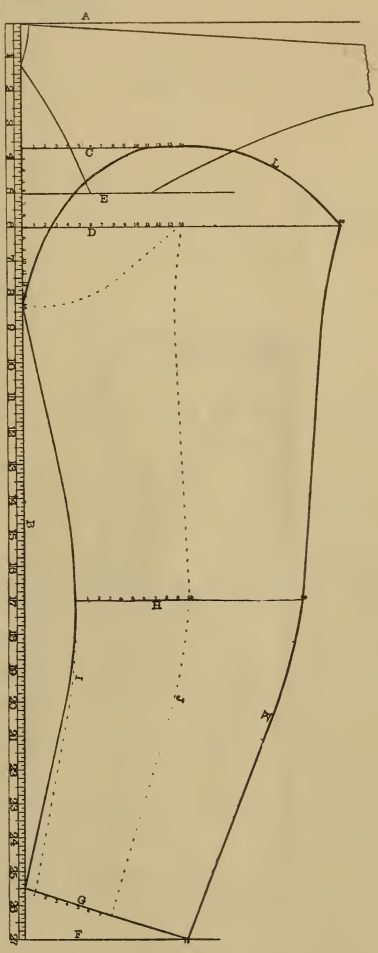
O Line. 1½ inches.

BACK.

L Line. ½ inch.

K Line. ½ inch.

Sleeve.



A Line. Is center of back, and shows where the measure is taken from to get the length.

B Line. Is drawn full length of paper. We now dot down on B whatever one-half of our back measure is, 5 inches, and then 1 inch further down, or at 6 inches, for D line. We also dot for elbow and hand measures.

D Line. Is drawn from the six inch dot. We now dot out on D at ⅓ and at ⅔ of armseye.

C Line. One-sixth of armseye. And the same distance from D down to the lower armseye point. We dot out on C at ⅓ of armseye.

E Line. Is at the dot made for length of sleeve.

F Line. Is ⅔ of hand measure. Dot also at ⅓.

G Line. Is started 1½ inches from B at elbow dot, and is ⅔ of elbow measure. Dot also at ⅓ for under sleeve.

H, I and J are made with the rule curve, the letter B of curve resting on G line, from elbow down. Then slide the rule up to D line with the letter B of curve resting on D, and draw down to elbow, finishing I and J. Then reverse the rule with letter B of curve on end of H, and finish it up to lower armseye point.

K Line. Is made either with the short curve of rule or sweep of the tape.

L Line. Is made with short curve of rule.

REMARKS ON SLEEVE.

We use the armseye measure for the top of the sleeve and put ⅓ in the under sleeve and ⅔ in the upper. We put ⅓ of elbow measure in the under and ⅔ in the upper. And ⅓ of hand in under and ⅔ in the upper.

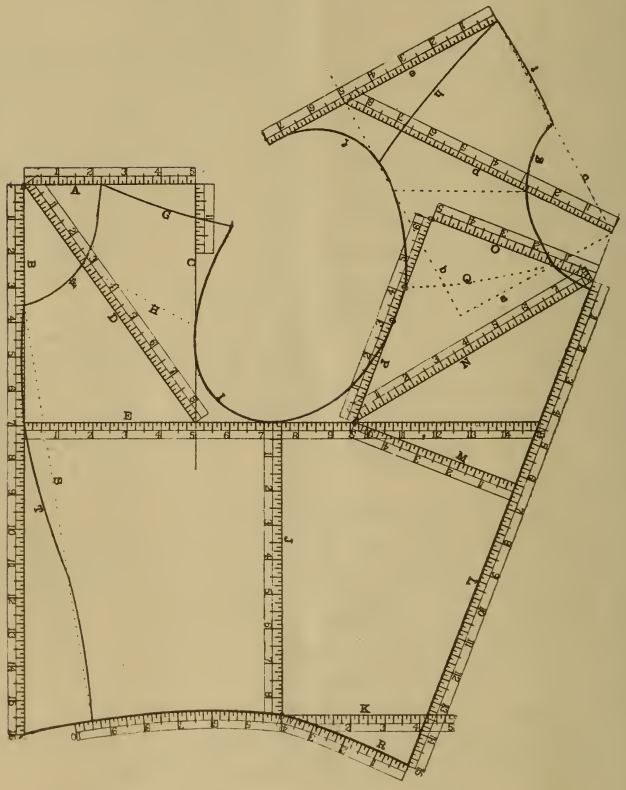


Plate No. 5.

Seamless Waist.

(*See Plate No. 5.*)

Begin and draft front yoke as for any other basque. Then follow the lines according to the letters.

A Line. Is one-half of chest measure.

B Line. Is drawn down to length of waist.

C Line. Is squared with A and is about 12 inches long. Dot for drop of shoulder.

D Line. Is the length from neck to top of rule under the arm.

E Line. Is one-half of bust measure.

F Line. Is the neck curved out with rule.

G Line. Is the shoulder.

H Line. Is guide for armseye.

I Line. Is armseye curved with rule for small persons, with tape for large.

J Line. The length from under the arm to waist.

K Line. Is made to run out from J one-fourth of the waist measure, and then take ¾ inch off for slope up the back.

L Line. Strikes the dot made ¾ inch back on K and the end of E, and is made to run about 3 inches below K and 10 or 12 inches above E—(indefinite.)

M Line. Is squared with L, sliding the rule up until the number of inches indicating one-half of the back strikes E.

N Line. Is measured up from the end of M until the neck to top of rule measure strikes L.

O Line. Is squared with L and is one-half of the back in length, or the same as M.

P Line. Connects M and O. We get one-half of this line and then dot 1 inch higher for the shoulder.

Q Line. Is the shoulder.

R Line. Is the waist line. To get this line, first measure down from the neck to the length of back, and then curve it with rule or tape as cut shows. Now measure round it from back to front one-half of waist measure, and drop back ½ inch if the measure was taken over the dress, and dot.

S Line. Is made by laying the rule so as to strike the lower neck dot and the dot made for one-half of waist measure. Now with the rule resting on these two points, dot half way between E and R.

T Line. Is curve in up to dot, and out up to neck.

EXTRA YOKE.

The easiest way to do this is to cut an extra yoke by your front yoke and lay the shoulder lines together.

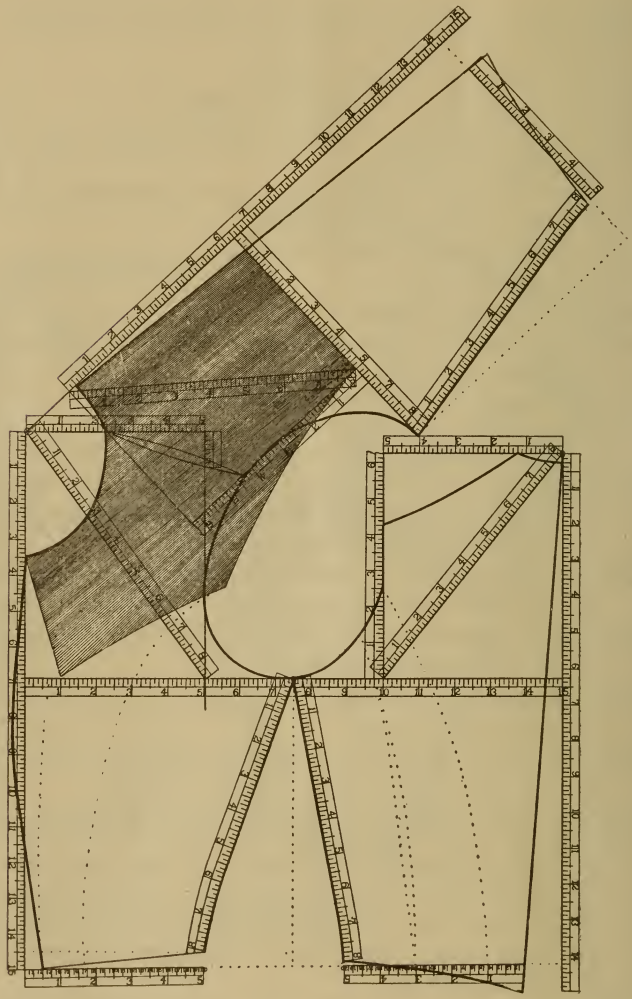


Plate No. 6.

Designing of Trimming, &c.

(*See Plate No. 6.*)

This diagram shows how to design trimmings of different kinds. After cutting our linings we lay the shoulders of a front and back together and then mark on them the shape of what is wanted, running as far down in the back and out on the shoulder and down in front as desired. Then trace through onto a piece of paper and cut out to suit. This practiced will give an unlimited idea of designing. A picture can be looked at at first, and the designs imitated until the idea is fully obtained.

Loose Garments.

The linings can be cut without darts or forms, by putting one-fourth of bust and one-fourth of waist in each front and back.

Shirt Waists.—Lay the lining in from the edge of the goods sufficient for plaits or gathers for the outside goods.

Blouse Waists.—Lay the lining on the fold of the goods in front, and same in back, and allow from 4 to 5 inches wider on waist line to both back and front, and cut 6 inches below waist line for blousing.

Children's Waists.

For tight fitting, they can be cut with or without forms or darts, or with an underarm gore, and back and side form cut together. But always add to the bust whatever is taken off by the slope up the back. Do this in all cases when opened in the back, or the garment will be too tight.

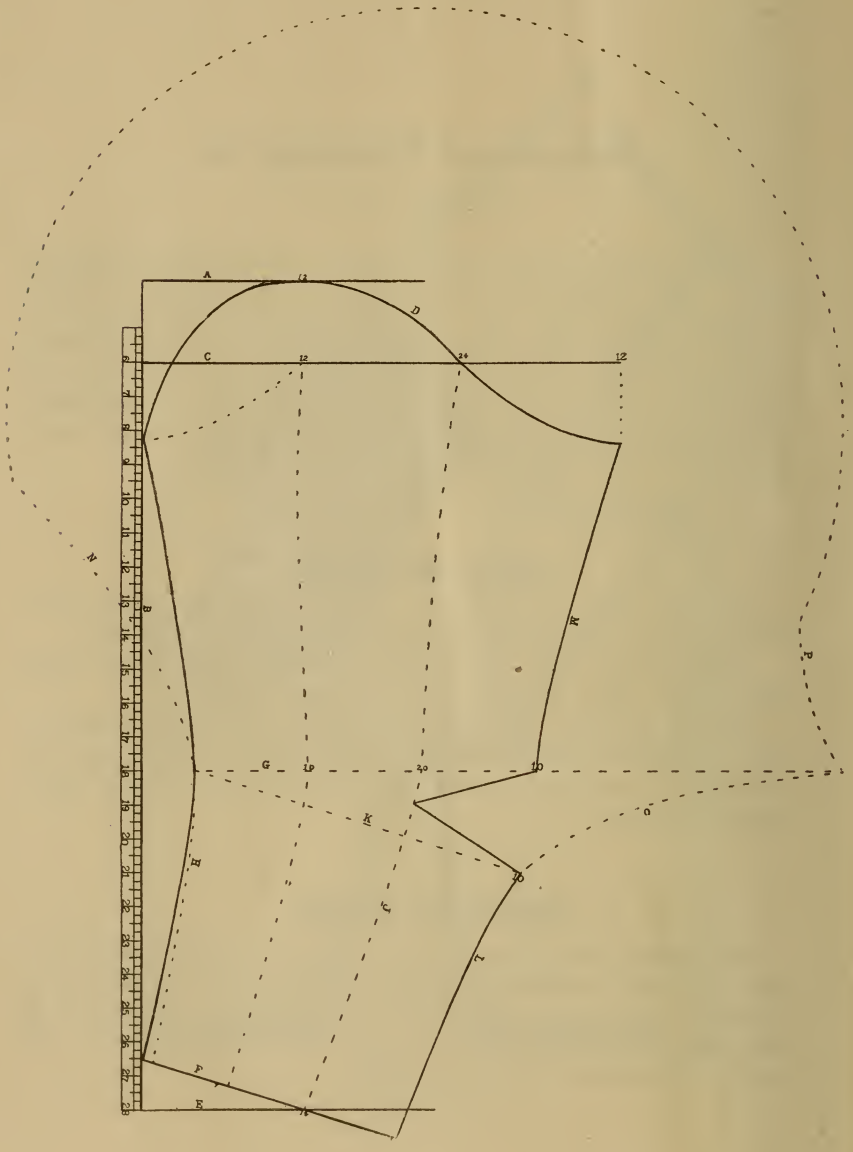


Plate No. 7.

Combination of Sleeves.

(*See Plate No. 7.*)

Here we have a common sleeve lining; a sleeve with but one seam and dart at elbow, and a Leg O'Mutton. It will be noticed that the common sleeve lining is the foundation of them all.

First draft a common sleeve, as is shown on a previous page. And to learn quick how to draft without a seam in the back, cut out an under sleeve and cut it into at elbow and lay the back lines together, and you will see that you have it.

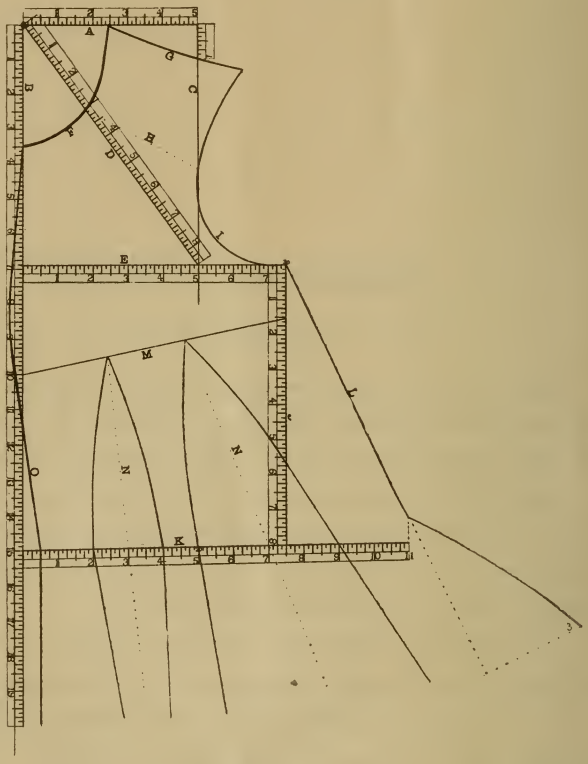
G Line. Now extend G clear across the paper.

H Line. Is now measured from elbow up to lower armseye point, and make the same length, striking G line.

H Line Can be thrown out as much as desired.

Make the top as full as you want it by curving it with the sweep of the tape. And curve out for the under sleeve at the end of G line, as is shown in cut.

Bias Dart.

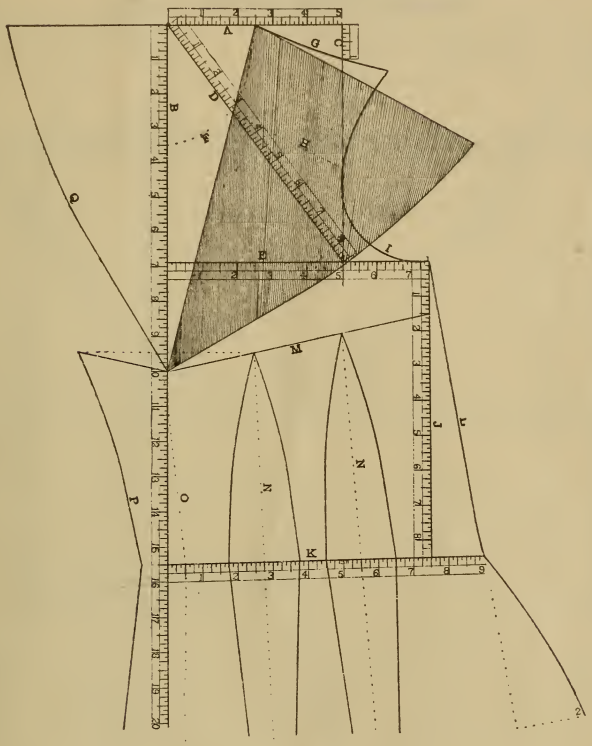


This is drafted the same in every particular as a common basque, with the exception of making the back dart 4½ or 5 inches wide, and then test L line to get it the right length. The spring over the hips is 3½ inches.

REMARKS ON DARTS.

The fact that we only put 1 inch darts in a Princess; and from 1 to 2 inches in a common basque; 5 inches in the back dart and 2 inches in the front dart of a Bias Dart; and no darts at all in a Seamless Waist, is evidence of the fallacy that the difference between waist and bust measures must be taken up in darts. This can be done however if desired. But that it makes any better fit is not true, and proves the inexperience of those claiming it.

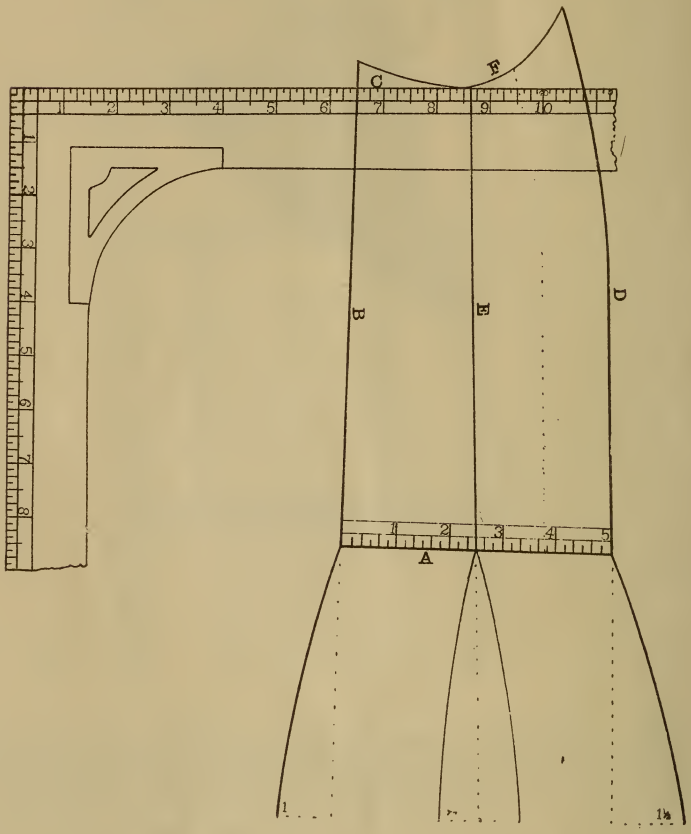
Double Breasted Basque.



This is drafted the same as a common basque, with the exception of adding on the lapel and double breast ; and is so plain that an explanation in words would add nothing to the simplicity.

Attention, however, is invited to another feature of this cut, and that is the change made in the spaces in front, between and back of darts. It is not so drafted because it is double breasted, but to show that we can put as much or little space in front and between the darts as we desire. Instead of putting 2 inches in front of the dart, we have only put 1¾ here. And instead of 1 inch between the darts we have put ¾. This necessitates making the space back of the darts ½ inch wider, for we must have 5 inches in the waist besides the darts.

Double Underarm Gore.



These are mostly made for stout persons, and those of extra large hips. It will be seen that we take whatever we desire from the front and add it to the underarm gore, and then divide it and make two out of it.

We must be careful and see that B line is as long as L line, and that the line dividing the gores are the exact length from under the arm to waist.

Boy's Coat.

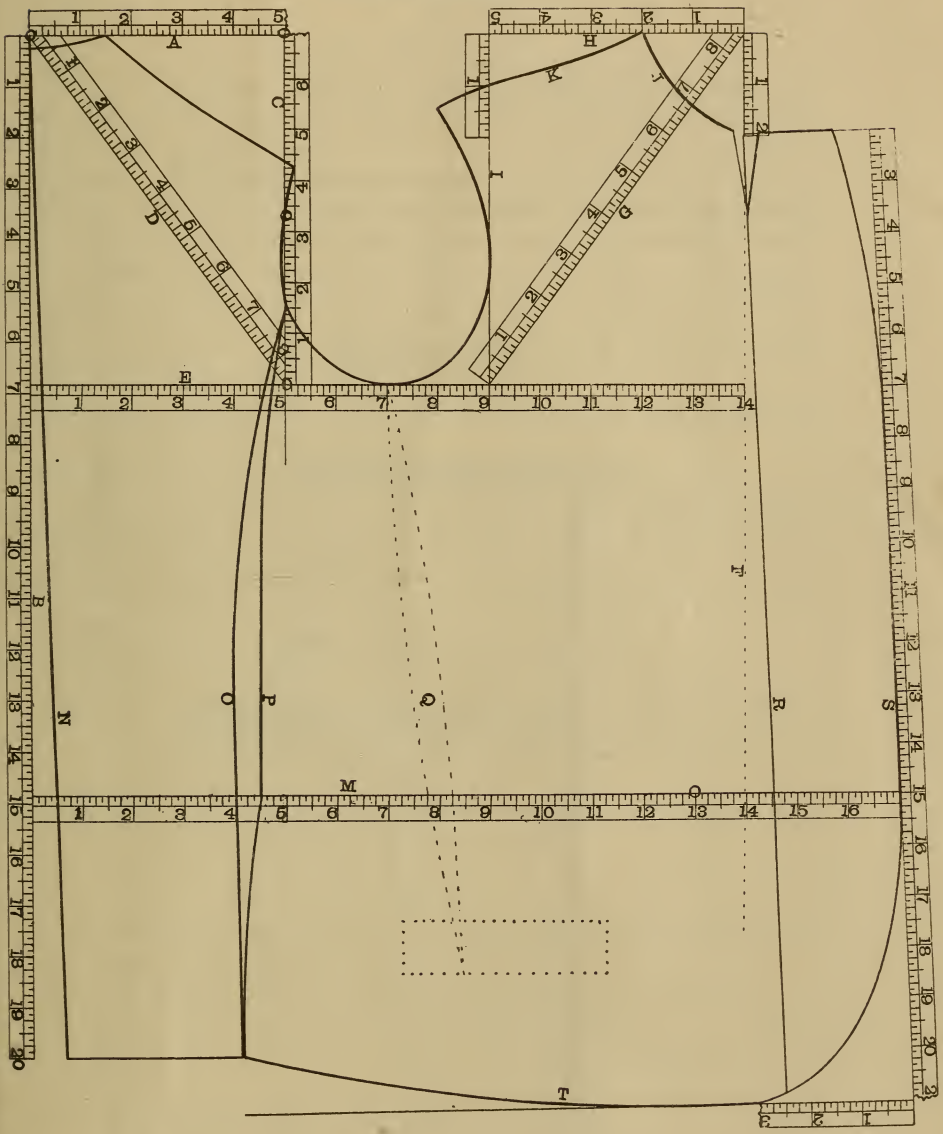


Plate No. 11.

Boy's Coat.

(*See Plate No. 11.*)

Follow lines and measurements as shown. Begin by drafting the back first, and working toward the front. When the waist line is reached measure out on it one-half of the waist measure and make a dot, then count up the amount you are going to cut out for the slope up the back; and space between the back and under-arm gore, and in the dart under the arm, and whatever it is must be added on to the waist from your dot. This gives you the front center line. Add on now as much as you want for the lapover in front.

Boy's Pants.

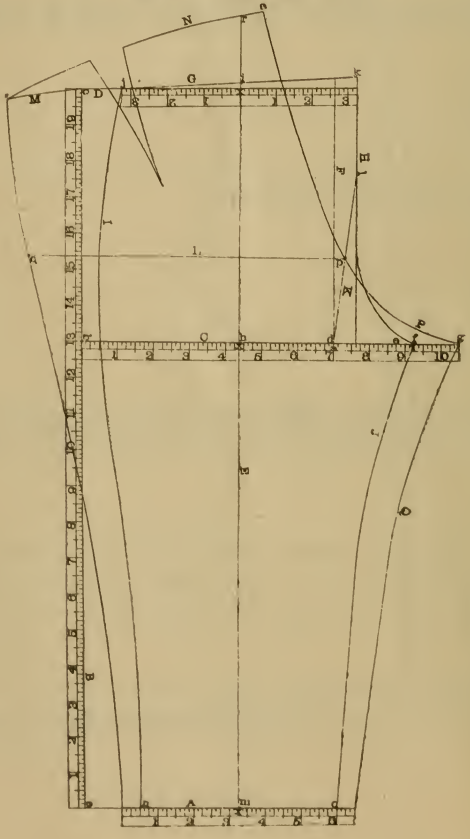


Plate No. 12.

Boy's Pants.

(*See Plate No. 12.*)

The front and back are both drafted together in this cut, and to make it more easy to understand we have begun drafting from the bottom and run up.

A LINE, is the bottom and is indefinite in length.

B LINE, is full length of pants, up to D line. Now notice that the lines are lettered with capital letters, and distances with small letters.

(a) to (b) is the length of the inside seam, 13 inches. (a) to (c) is full length. (b) to (d) is one-fourth of hips, 7 inches. (d) to (e) is one-fourth of 7, or 1¾ inches. (e) to (f) is ½ inch, and this ½ inch you will notice is taken off of the side at (b).

E LINE. Now get one-half the distance from (b) to (e), which is at (h), and draw center line, E.

F LINE, is drawn from (d) straight up to D line.

(i) to (j) is one-eighth of waist measure. (i) to (k) is one-eighth of waist measure. Or in other words, the whole distance from (j) to (k) is one-fourth of waist.

G LINE is raised above D line at (k) one-half the distance it is from F to H line.

H LINE is drawn parallel with F.

(k) to (l) is one-third the distance to C line.

K LINE is drawn from (l) to (d). (p) is half way between (l) and (d).

(m) to (n) is ¼ inch less than one-eighth of knee measure.

(m) to (o) is ¼ inch less than one-eighth of knee measure.

I LINE is curved down as shown in cut.

J LINE is made with long curve of rule up to (f), and from (f) half way up to (l) with the short curve of rule.

BACK.

(e) to (g) is one-fourth of 7 inches, or 1¾ inches, same as (d) to (e).. (p) to (q) is the same as (b) to (e).

L LINE is one-fourth of hip measure, with 1¾ inches added.

M LINE is made with a sweep of the tape 20 inches.

(i) to (r) is 2 inches. (r) to (s) is the same distance as F to H lines.

N LINE is made 1 inch longer than one-fourth of waist, and this extra inch is taken out in dart.

(n) to O line is ½ inch. (o) to Q line is ½ inch.

O, P and Q lines are curved as shown.

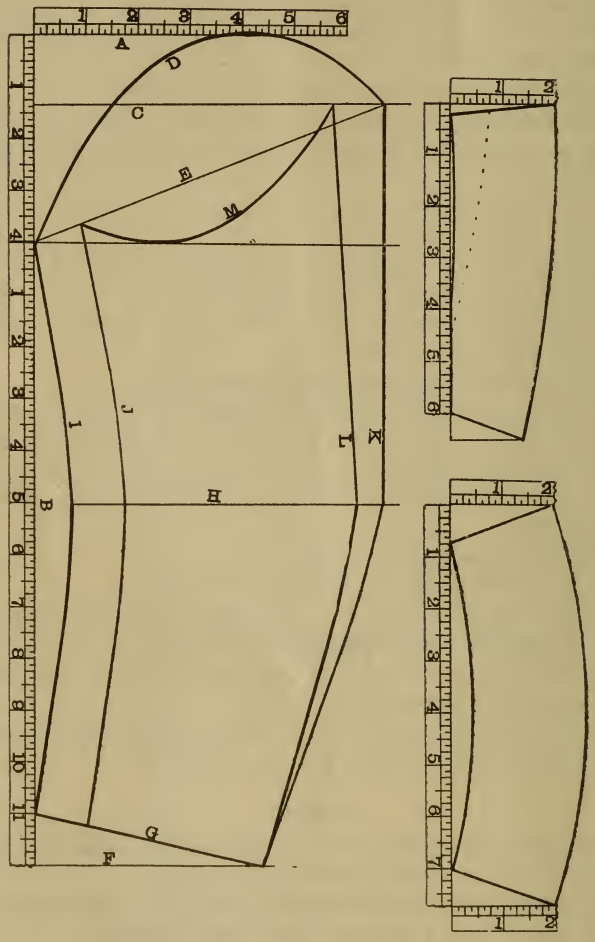


Plate No. 13.

Sleeve and Collars.

(*See Plate No. 13.*)

Follow the lines as in any other draft.

A Line is drawn out to one-half of the armseye measure, and dotted back 1 inch.

B Line is drawn down full length of rule. Now measure down on B from A one-third of armseye and dot for lower armseye point, which we will say is 4 inches. Now measure down from A again to one-third of 4, which is 1⅓.

C Line is drawn from this upper dot out to ¾ inch more than one-half of armseye. Now dot back on this line 1½ inches for the upper point of the under sleeve.

D Line strikes A at 4 inches in front and at the 5 inch dot in the back.

E Line is drawn diagonally from the lower to the upper armseye points.

F Line is made 1 inch longer than the inside seam measure.

G Line is ½ inch longer than one-half of hand.

H Line is ¾ inch more than one-half of elbow.

I Line is curved in at elbow ¾ inch.

J Line is 1 inch in from I.

K Line is the outside line of sleeve.

L Line is ½ inch in at top from K; ½ inch at elbow and striking K at hand.

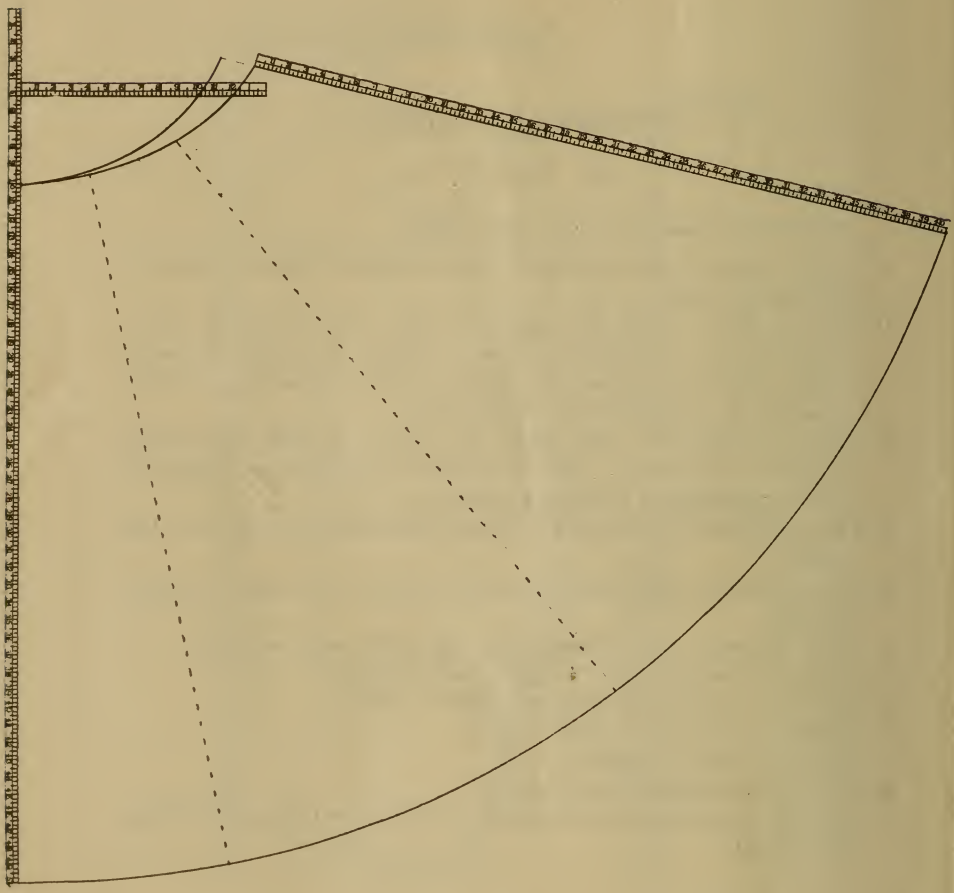


Plate No. 14.

Empire Skirt.

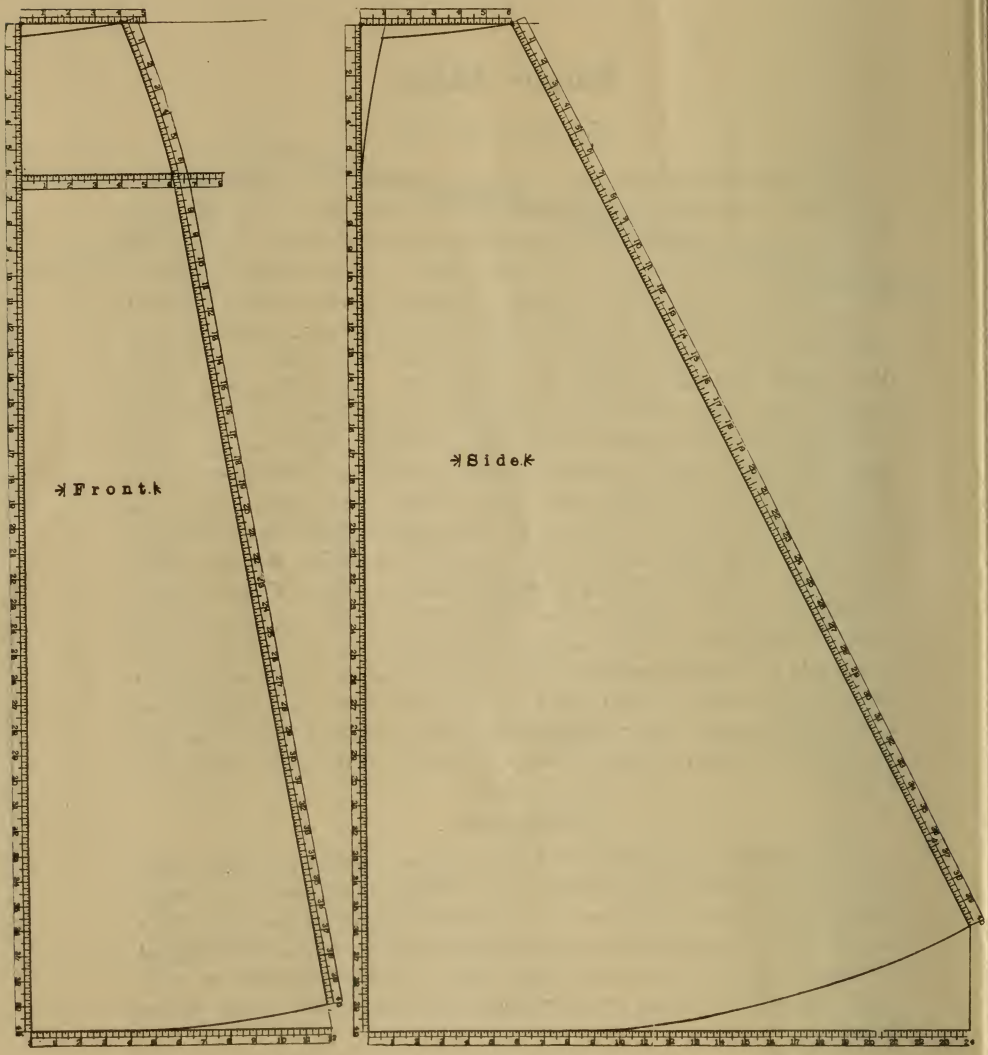
(*See Plate No. 14.*)

Measure down from top of goods one-half of waist measure, and dot. Now make a dot at one-half of this (say 5 inches), and draw a line out about 2 inches more than half of waist: say if half of the waist is 10 inches draw the line to 12 or even 14 inches. Now if we want the skirt to ripple in front we curve from the lower dot on front line to the half waist dot on the line running out. But if we want it moderately plain in front we strike the 12 inch dot; and if real plain strike the 14 inch dot. In making this curve always run your pivot hand straight up the front line until by swinging the other hand you hit the two dots. Now before moving your pivot hand, if you will make a dot at the point where your thumb rested on the table, and don't move your goods until you get the length down in front, and then stick a thumb tack through the end of your tape and run down until you reach the dot made for length of skirt in front, and then make a swing with the tape, you get the same length from waist line all the way round the skirt to the bottom. Now measure with the tape around the waist line until you reach one-half your waist measure, and then add on from that as much as you want for fullness in the back and easing in on waist band. Now measure round the bottom until you get one-half the width of your skirt, and draw a line from waist line down.

REMARKS.

This skirt can be cut up into any style of gores you may want after it is drafted in this way, as the dotted lines show. A skirt should always be cut from 1 to 3 inches longer in the back than the measure, and not trimmed until after the skirt has been draped on form. If a skirt does not hang right it can be adjusted in most cases by either raising or lowering it on the waist band in the back.

Gored Skirt.



This skirt is self explanatory, excepting to say the front can be cut as narrow as desired, but is seldom made more than 12 inches at the bottom. The side can be made as wide at the bottom as desired.

Basting.

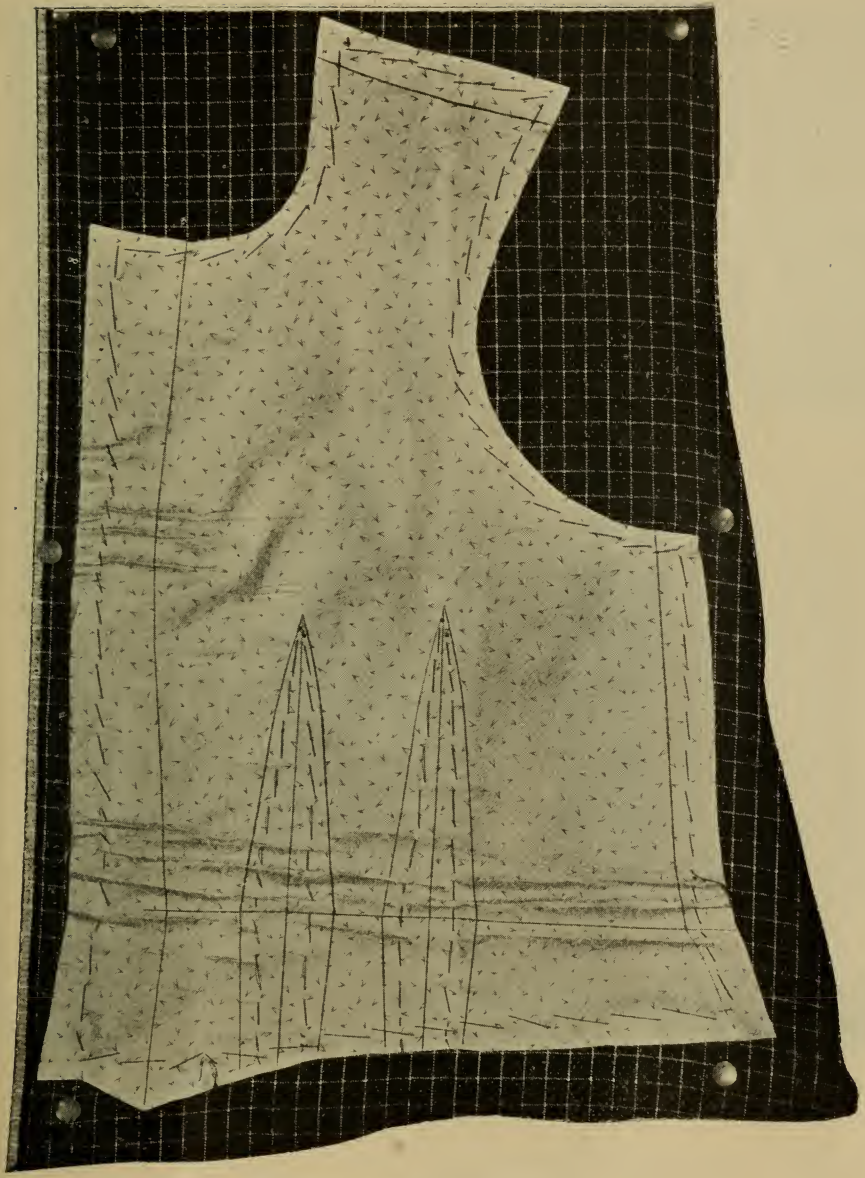


PLATE NO. 16.

Basting.

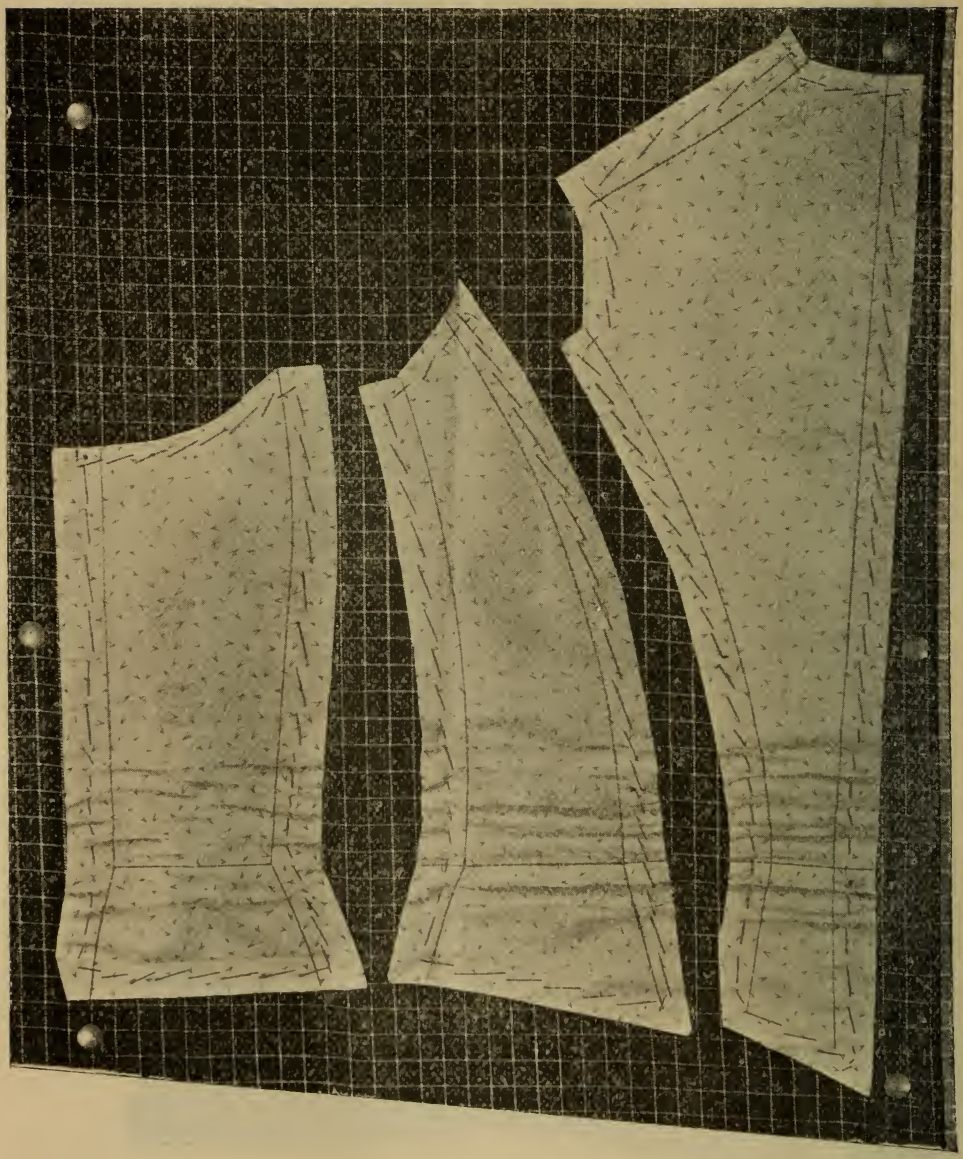


Plate No. 17.

Basting.

(*See Plates Nos. 16 and 17.*)

1. Lay your outside goods down on the table before cutting out the neck and armseye, and tack it down at the top as here shown, and stretch it down enough to make it lay perfectly smooth, and tack it at the bottom.

2. Now lay your lining on and pinch it up with the fingers from a little below the waist line to about 2½ or 3 inches above. And without stretching it or straightening it out baste it on to the outside goods as here shown.

3. Cut your darts open now from the bottom up to within about 1 inch of the top through the center, and baste them together from the top down, paying no attention to the waist lines. But everywhere else the waist lines must come together perfectly. Now baste your linings on to the other forms as the cut shows.

4. Now run your needle through the waist line of the back where the curved line strikes it, and also the side body at the same point, and baste them together, being *very* careful to have your needle strike the under line as perfectly as it does the upper one. You must not think that to miss the line one-sixteenth of an inch will make no difference in the fit, for it will, and very often causes a bad wrinkle in the dress.

5. You will observe that the back shoulder is ¼ inch longer than the front, therefore the back must be eased in to the front.

6. Now take your tapeline and test your bust, waist and hips before seaming up, to see that no mistake has been made in the drafting. If not more than an inch too large or small, the correction can be made in the underarm seams. But if more than that, it may be necessary to change the next seam a little. But never change the rounding seam.

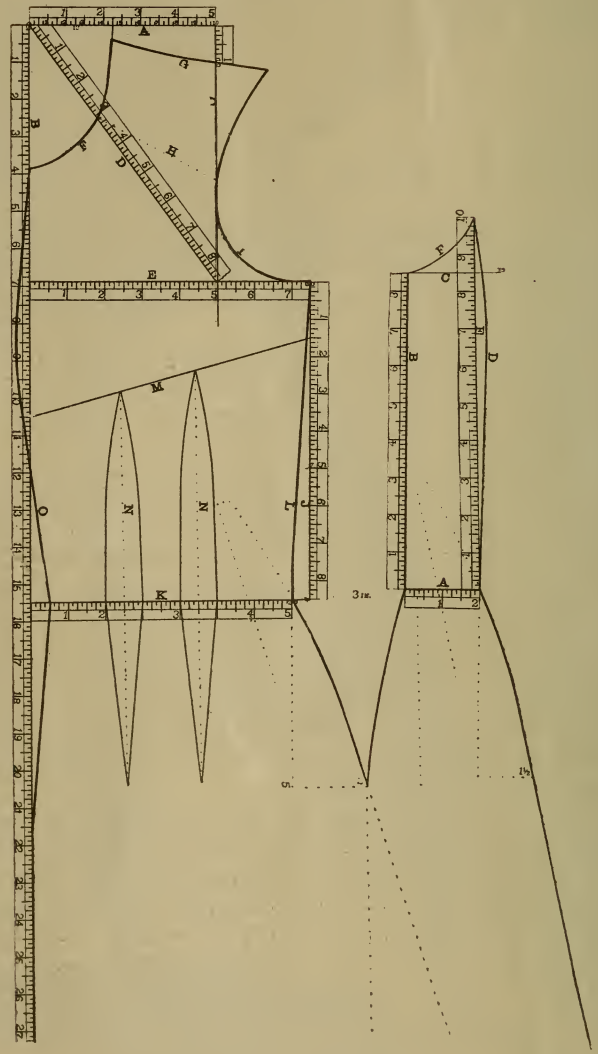


Plate No. 18.

MB 35,5.

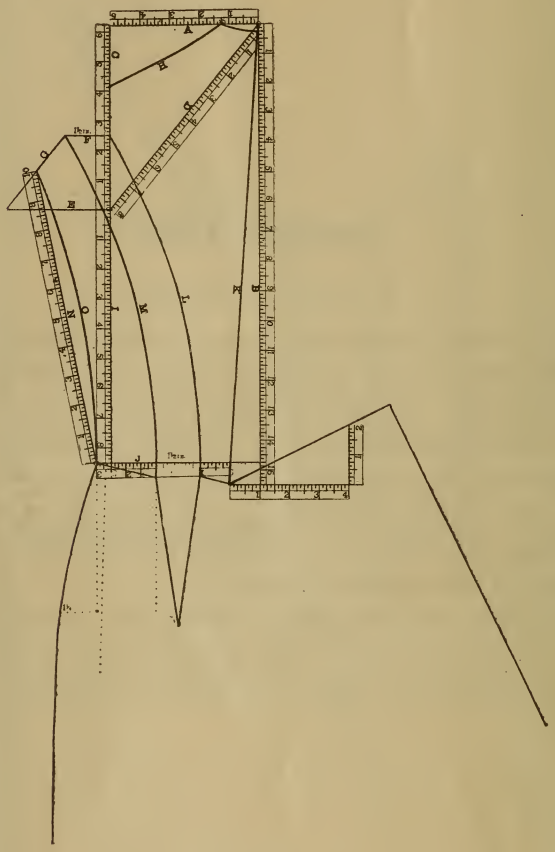
Princess Front.

(*See Plate No. 18.*)

This front is drafted the same as a common basque, with the exception that we only put 1 inch in each dart, and that the skirt runs clear down. To get the proper spring for the skirt we go down 5 inches and out 2, and lay the letter B of the rule curve on the waist line, the outer edge striking the 2 inch dot and drawing clear to the bottom. The spring to the underarm gore is gotten for B Line with the point of rule on waist line and striking 1 inch dot 5 inches down and on to bottom.

D Line is given 1½ spring 5 inches down, and rule laid as for front. (See dotted lines.) The space between the front and gore may be run down as a dart if a plain skirt is wanted.

Princess Back.



This is drafted with 1½ inch dart between the back and side body. But if desired L, and M lines may be continued to the bottom. The fullness for the back should be cut as shown by cut.

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